Hood's Sarsa-

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, indigestion.

WAR CRY OF THE JAPANESE.

It Is "On to Pekin," and They May Get There Before Long.

LONDON, Oct. 2. - The St. James's Gazette prints

despatch from Tientsin saying that a Japan-

to a feeling of certainty that the Japanese will

The fright over the anti-foreign feeling is in-

creasing in the Chinese capital. Many of the

treasure from that city as rapidly as possible.

saying that an Imperial edict has been issued

appointing Gen. Sung, formerly in command at

Port Arthur, Generallssimo of the Pel-Yang

Army Corps, now in Manchuria, and Commander-in-Chief of the Manchu levies, except those

Distribution of the Parties in the Next

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- More complete infor-

mation concerning the recent parliamentary elections in Japan has been received at the Legation. These elections were for members of

the Lower House, which corresponds to the American House of Representatives.

The Radical party elected 110 of the 350

Deputies. What is known as the Constitutional

party carried thirty districts; the Progression

party carried thirty districts; the Progressionists fifty, and the Conservatives twenty, while
the remainder are adherents of no particular
party, but are classed as independents.

The Radical party has hitherto supported the
Government in most of its important
measures, while differing strongly from it
on other matters. It will be seen from
the returns that they have a more numerous representation than any of their opponents.
The independents are the party of opposition to

The Independents are the party of opposition to the Government, and are disposed continually to place themselves in opposition to the Ministry. The Progressionist party is said to include the brainiest politicians and statesmen in the empire. They will, it is said, form the nucleus around which the other scattered groups in opposition to the Government will raily. They are, as their name implies, the progressive element of the empire, but are not so extreme as the Radicals. From present appearances the Independents will hold the balance of power.

The Military Scandal in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 2.- The cases of Kathleen O'Don-

ovan and Annie Desmond, the servant girls who in July last charged certain of the officers of the

garrison at Birr with assault, were reopened by

by Judge Curren to-day, and leave was granted

by send to the Grand Jury a bill charging Capt.
Armstrong and Lieuts. Moore, Gibson, and
Saunders with assault.
When the officers were previously arraigned
on the charge the trial ended without a decision
being rendered, the court being divised upon
the question of the guilt of the defendants, and,
as a result of having brought the charges against

employments
The Grand Jury found true bills against the accused officers.

LONDON, Oct. 3,-The Chronicle publishes despatch from Naples giving these facts of a scandal affecting a convent in that city: Silvia Palmieri, aged 18 years, was placed in

the convent of St. Joseph by her parents fifteen

years ago to be educated. When the parents applied for her release she was forcibly preapplied for her release she was forcibly pre-vented from leaving.

The girl declares that she was drugged and assaulted by elderly men who visited the Abbeas Ferrante, who is 70 years old. Seven persons are said to be involved in the scandal.

Forty Turkish Students Arrested. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.-Forty students in the Gulhans Medical School in this city were re-

cently arrested on the charge of conspiring

centry arrested on the charge of conspiring against the Government. In their possession were found documents that were printed in Liverpool, Marseilles, Geneva, and other cities proving the existence of a widespread secret acciety. Thirty of the imprisoned students were subsequently released. The prisoners declare that their movement was not aimed against the Sultan, but only against a corrupt Ministry.

Close of the Antwerp Exposition.

which was opened here on May o last by the King and Queen of the Heigians, was formally closed to-day with the distribution of awards, King Leopold and several of the members of the Cabinet attended the closing coremonies and the city was en fête. The largest number of awards granted to any one nation was received by France. Among her awards were 159 grand prizes. One hundred and twenty-two awards of various classes go to the United States.

Cissic Lofton's Theatrical Contracts. LONDON, Oct. 2. - Marie Loftus, the mother of Mrs. Justin Huntly McCarthy (formerly Miss

Cissis Loftus), who was well known as the star of the London music halls, says that her daugh-ter's husband has offered to pay all breach of his wife's engagements as soon as she shall have resumed work upon the stage. Doubts are ex-pressed as to the genuineness of the offer.

Cholera lu Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 2 .- A despatch to the Central

News from Hamburg says that Dr. Oertel of the Hygienic Institute of that city has died from Asiatic cholera, resulting from an experiment with infected water taken from the river Vistula.

Lowpon. Oct. 2.—The British steamer Pataconts, which sailed from Liverpool on Aug. 25

Close buyers should attend the sale in furniture not going on at Fint's, 45 West 18d at .- Adv.

ANTWERP, Oct. 2.- The World's Exhibition

not go to Corea.

to Pekin" is the war cry now in Japan.

the hospital to watch Appo, all patients charged with attempted suicide being guarded by police. The officer said that early in the morning Appo had saked him for a paper to read. The officer gave it to him, when Appo remarked. I wish I was dead and out of the world. How did it happen? saked the officer. I did it myself," Appo replied.

Mr. Goff went at this witness sayagely. The witness was not very intelligent, but he story degradates the limited of the large of the same hospital says and the same had been also before the same hospital says and the same hospital says are says and the same hospital says are says and the same hospital says and the same hospital says are says and the same hospital says and the same hospital says are says and the says are says and the same hospital says are says and the says are says are says and the says are says and the says are s

Mr. Goff went at this witness savagely. The witness was not very intelligent, but he stuck doggedly to his story. Mr. Goff ridiculed him mercilessly. The witness protounced bunco "bunco," and appeared not to be aware of the fact that there is an "h" in hoapital, and soff ridiculed him with use of theseimistakes, but falled to rattle the officer.

Chairman Lexow took the witness in hand, after he had remarked, in answer to Mr. Goff's question why he had not talked more with Appo.

I didn't care whether he was dead or alive.

Mr. Lexow—Is that your feeling? A.—It's all the same to me.

Mr. Lexow—is that your feeling? A.—It's an the same to me.
Q.—Why? A.—I considered:him a pretty hard Q. Were you ever charged with clubbing?

ease.

Q. Were you ever charged with clubbing?
A. Yes.
Q. Convicted? A. Yes.
Q. And you swore that you did not do the clubbing? A. Yes.
Q. Haut the Commissioners did not believe you? A. Well, they convicted me.
Mr. Lexow - Well, I will not go into that now, Mr. Goff - Well, he is one of the ninety, and we may as well finish with him now.
Q. You were fined twenty-fivedays for clubbing Casey? A. Yes.
Q. And five days for clubbing Ott? A. No; I hit Henry Ott with a pitcher.
Q. But you knocked Casey down with a club?
A. No, he was down.
Mr. Goff - Well, that is worse.
Mr. Goff - Well, that is worse.
Mr. Goff - Well, that is worse different charges and had fifteen convictions, four of them for brutal assault. The third charge on which he witness was convicted and for which he was sentenced to lose one-half day's pay was for 'talking with females.'
"There was only one female," said the witness was rownicted to the witness with a grin.
Q. The fourth trial in which you were convicted by the Hoard was for assaulting a citizen with a pitcher? A. Yes.
Q. What were you doing with the pitcher?
A. It was a growler.
Q. What were you doing with the pitcher?
A. It was a growler.
Q. What were you doing to trial in the courts for smashing a pitcher over a citizen's head? A. No.
Q. You were never brought to trial for any of your offences—to trial in the courts? A. Casey brought a civil action for \$2,000.
Q. You have never been a ward man, then?
A. No.
Q. You have never been a ward man, then?

You have never been a ward man, then?

A.—No.

Q.—You have never been a ward man, then?

A.—No.

Q. Your tenth trial was for being drunk and assaulting two persons? A.—I do not admit that I paid a fine for the assault: it was for the drunk. Thirty days' pay.

Mr. Lexow—You were fined only ten days' pay for assaulting another person, yet you think you were fined thirty for being drunk?

Mr. Goff—Oh, standing in a doorway is a greater offence than assaulting a citizen, in the minds of the Police Commissioners.

Q.—You say you were not found gullty of assault in this tenth trial? A.—No.

Q.—Well, the specifications are that you knocked down a fifteen-year-old girl, and assault in this tenth trial? Commissioners unanimously said that the Commissioners unanimously said that the Commissioners are as bad for not breaking him.

Q.—You swore on that trial that you had not tasted whiskey in fifteen months, yet your Captain and the police surgeon awore you were drunk. You testified that you had not lemonade, and under the influence of those exciting medicines you knocked down poor little Maggie Cox and broke poor Kyle's teeth. We will excuse you, Mr. Officer, that you may now pursue your brilliant and meritorious career on the force of the finest.

The officer made his way out through the other eighty-nine clubbers, and they looked very unnappy as he passed them by.

MOSS'S HEMINISCENCES AND STATISTICS.

MOSS'S REMINISCENCES AND STATISTICS.

MOSS'S REMINISCENCES AND STATISTICS.

Then Mr. Moss resumed his statement. If he set naught down in malice, he certainly spared hothing. He revived and rehearsed every police scandal of the last ten years. He made the uppountry Senators sit up in acute attention with his stories of the old Tenderloin days. "To which matters I am knowing," said Mr. Moss. He told of the days when things ran wide open; when the anti-crime society would get a salcon's leense revoked, and a new license for the same place, but in a new mame, would be issued almost before the ink of revocation was dried; when disreputable houses were never raided; when the Haymarket, the Silver Grill, and other places of their kind flourished; when the White Elephant was trumpeting aloud; when faro banks with free wine for the players could be found in every block, and when "raiding a house" was a labor which never disturbed the leisure of the police.

Then he came to his record again. He had found by long and diligent search of the records of the Molice Commissioners that a majority of the officers now on the force have several convictions against them; that they generally deny the charge on oath, which presumes perjury in cases of conviction; that there is not a single instance of the Commissioners that any or even reprimanding an officer for such perjury, and not a single instance of the Commissioners bringing a man to trial in court after they themselves upon trial found him to be guilty of felony. His records of trial with all the particulars in the cases only included those which have taken place between Jan. I, 1891, and May I, 1894, but he had a brief transcript of the force since the municipal force was organized. The records show that each year there were a number of officers convicted of crime who are at once returned to duty; in fact, they are seldom suspended although in addition to the crimes for which they are found guilty they are seldom suspended. The Commissioners held 11,689 the crimes for which they are found guilty they are proved perjurers, if the Commissioners' findings are correct. Within the dates mentioned the Commissioners held 11,689 trials. The sentences run from the forfeiture of one-half day's pay to dismissal. Some of the offences charged are: Criminal negligence, 12; oppression, 12; assault in the first degree, 56; assault in the second degree, 55; crime against nature, 1; resulting in conviction but not not in dismissal, attempted rane. I. There were 97 mislemeanors and 46 felonies. One officer was convicted of carelessly handling his pistol and killing a citizen, and he was fined the days' pay. There were two cases in which officers were convicted of the false registration of citizens, for which they were fined three days' pay each. On Feb. 1, 1864, the Commissioners' docket recorded fifty-six cases undecided, running back to as far as Feb. 10, 1861. There were in all during the time covered by his table sixty-one dismissals, four of them for assault, but most of them for absence from post, not properly patrolling, and intoxication.

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS'S BECORD.

Mr. Moss went at length into the record of Inspector Williams. He has been tried by the Hoard for a number of offences, and fined only twice. Once while a patrolman he was fined two days pay for being absent from roll call, and once while a Captain he was fined ten days pay for abusive language to a clerk in the Police Department. The charges against him include absence from post, three assaults, improper language, insulting and inflammatory language, abusive language, and fallure to raid gambling dens when asked to do so by victims. There were four such charges against him in 1879, all of them dismissed.

"I put this record in evidence," said Mr. Moss. "to call attention to the serious nature of the charges made against Inspector Williams and his peculiar success in getting those charges dismissed."

Mr. Moss frequently in his statement inti-

his peculiar success in getting those charges dis-missed."

Mr. Moss frequently in his statement inti-mated that patroimen were broken sometimes for reasons which had nothing to do with the charges against them. As an evidence of this he read the records in the trials of two patrol-men, Patrick H. Cash and Fred B. Miller. Both of these were complained of by Roundsman John Pepper. The specifications in each case were identical. They were discovered drinking together in the Kingshridge Hotel, were ordered to go to their posts, made a pretence of doing so, and returned to the bar to drink. Cash was fined three days' pay; Miller was dismissed.

ENTER A LIVING PICTURE OF CLUBBING. ENTER A LIVING PICTURE OF CLUBBING.

At this point Mr. Moss was interrupted in his statement by a very pseudiar agitation among the spectators and the ninety police officers. The door by which the Judge entered the room when it was a court room opened and an agent of Mr. tioff entered with a man whose face presented a horrible appearance. The top of his head was crossed with bandages, and his features were pattered almost out of the semblance of humanity. The spectators made a curious noise at this sight. It resembled what in play books is described by the directions, "Noise of mob with out." Every one in the room seemed to know without waiting for the man's story, which was afterward told, that he was a fresh victim of a policeman's club.

RUFFIANISM AT THE SERGEANT'S DESK.

RUFFIANISM AT THE SERGEANT'S DESK.

NITYPIANISM AT THE SERGEANT'S DEAK.

MIT. Moss went on a little further with his statement and then interrupted himself to call to the witness stand Bolton Hall, a lawyer and son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall. Mr. Moss saked Mr. Hall if he had had a recent experience with the police, and he said he had. He was passing the Church street station, he said, when he saw in front of it a peddler's cart overturned on the fruit which it had held. He went into the sawin front of it a peddler's cart overturned on the fruit which it had held. He went into the sawin at the deak.

"The Sergeant asked what my business was, and I told him. He said: "Well, you've not got much business now." I told him I was reasonably satisfied with my practice. Then he asked me if I had been drinking mixed also or beer. I replied that it must be apparent to him that I had been drinking nothing, and he said. You are interfering with me. Officer, put this man out. I resisted enough to make the doorman use force, when the doorman said that if I did not go out he would lock me up. I called the next day and inquired the name of the Sergeant, and was informed that it was not known. Then I wrote the whole case to the Folice Commissioners, A few days later the Sergeant called on me and made ample apologies, and I requested that no charges be made against him.

Mr. Hall slepped down and James Mason Knox, westing a well-trimmed full beard, went on the stand and described himself as a Columbia college student. He spoke of the students as "we boys." He told the still very familiar story of the encounter on the evening of June 2 between the Columbia sophomores and a squad

of police from the Sixty-seventh street station. In telling his story he said that the etudents were unable to identify their assailants, "because it was dark and you could not tell who struck you."

"Who struck you, you mean," said Mr. Moss, smiling faintly, "I have not been clubbed yet, though I don't know when it may happen."

Senator Cantor—You sophomores were very quiet that night, I suppose, around your cremation fire? A.—Yes, very quiet.

Senator Cantor—Do you understand you were clubbed for being too quiet? A.—I don't understand it so.

THE NEWLY CLUBBED NAN TESTIFIES There were suppressed groams again, and Mr. Moss called for Thomas Lucas. The fresh victim of a clubbing walked to the stand. But the same people who had groamed suddenly burst into a guffaw of laughter when Mr. tioff re-



prank moss.

marked. "You have recently had trouble with the police?" The witnesses mouto was so swollen that he could reply with difficuity.

Mr. Lexow told him to take his time and speak slowly, and he told this story; He is a truckman employed by M. Devlin & Co., of Cortlandt street, and lives at 71 King street. One evening recently he returned from a picuic and went to sleep on his front stoop. A policeman tried to wake him up, but could not. When he did wake up he found that he had been robbed of the change for \$5 which he had received after buying a drink for himself and a friend. He walked across the street to officer Bernard Dunn, told him he had been robbed and asked him to do what he could to recover the money. The officer told him him to get away or he would "cook him." Last Sunday the witness saw Officer Dunn walking along with a man who he did not know then was under arrest.

"I asked him if he had heard of my money, He turned around and struck me with his fist in the mouth and knocked me in the gutter. Then he began clubbing me, and I said, 'For God's sake, don't kill me. He kept on beating me over the head with his club, and my friend came and begred him not to kill me. Then another officer in citizen's clothes jumped on my friend. Dunn then lifted me up and took me to the station, where he called me a vile name, and started to beat me again. I ran into the Sergeant's room or I believe he would have killed me. Then they sent me to the hospital."

Turning his battered face to the committee Lucas said: "It was my first offence, and he ought to have given me a show."

"What was your offence;" said the witness; "I he had a club to answer me." PRANK MOSS.

Lexow.
"I spoke to the officer," said the witness; "I thought be had a right to answer me." The witness were a white starched cotton



mittee an undershirt stiff with blood. "I bled quarts," he said. quarts," he said.
"There are twenty-seven stitches in his scalp,
the Surgeon informs me," said Mr. Moss.
"Were you ever arrested before?" Mr. Lexow

"Were you ever arrested before?" Mr. Lexow asked.

The witness said that he had been arrested twice, once for running into something with his truck, and once for drunkenness, but he had never been tried in court.

Q.—How long have you been a truckman? A.—I worked for one boss fourteen years. I went to work for him when I was twelve years old.

Q.—Areyou a married man? A.—No, I support my mother and brother.

The witness was excused and Mr. Goff asked: "Does the committee want this corroborated as to the circumstances of the assault? I have witnesses here.

Mr. Lexow—No, certainly not. It makes no difference whether he is a criminal or not, un-

Mr. Lexow—No, certainly not. It makes no difference whether he is a criminal or not, unless he was a fiend in human shape he ought not to be hammered like that.

William McLachlan of 141 East Thirteenth street was next called to the stand. He had been clubbed some months ago, but he declined to testify. He said that he was under indictment and did not want to say anything, and in a rather confused way said something about a friend of his who had testified before the committee and had been clubbed for it.

POLICENAN MENNY'S RECORD.

had been clubbed for it.

POLICEMAN MEANY'S RECORD.

Officer Richard S. Meany of the East Sixtyseventh street police was called to tell something
about that encounter with the Columbia sophomores. His story contained nothing new, but he
gave Senator Hradley a chance for a wittleism.
He said that the squad which met the
sophomores numbered twenty-four. Student
Knox had testified that he thought there
were fifty officers. Senator Bradley remarked,
"That is easily explained; there were twenty-



A GROUP OF THE NINETY.

four officers and twenty-four sticks. That is nearly fifty," Meany proved to be one of the ninety. He has been on the force three years and has had fifteen complaints against him, on thirteen of which he was convicted. One of the complaints was for having entered the house of John Stroghmeidel on Avenue A. Mr. Moss read from the evidence of the complaining witness in this case, who testified that when the officers had finished besting him he had asked him to what he was indebted for his licking, and the officer replied. "I am a polleeman, and I have a right to kill you if I want to."

Senator Cantor interrupted at this point. He said, with a good deal of heat:

"Mr. Moss, it is not fair for you to put on record the testimony of the complainant only. You snould put in the defence of this witness if you insist upon putting in the other side. That is common fairness to these mea, if those records are to go in here, that they should go in whole, not mutilated; the defence with the prosecution."

not mutitated; the derence with the prosecution."
At this the ninety and some of their friends
stamped and clapped their hands vigorously. It
was some time before the Chairman rapped
them into order. Then he said: "The Sergeantat-Arms will remove all disorderly persons."
Mr. Moss-I hope not; they are my witnesses;
they are the police.
Mr. Lexow-in uniform! They should be

Mr. Lexuw-in uniform: They should be aslamed.

Mr. Moss made another attempt to put in the specifications and not the defence, when he was stopped, but this time by the Chairman, who said: "Well, it does not seem quite fair, and we all want to be fair as well as the gentleman turning to Senator Cantor with a amile and a bowl who expects a renomination in one of the districts of this city."

Nenator Cantor smiled and bowed and that ended the trouble in that respect.

The witness said that he had never been tried in court for the felonies for which he had been convicted before the Police Board, and the Board had never caused him to be proceeded against for false weesring.

These same facts were developed in the cases

A YES AND NO EXAMINATION.

These same facts were developed in the cases of every one of the witnesses examined the rest of the afternoon. Under the restriction placed upon Moss by the committee the examinations became brief and stereotyped. The witnesses admitted their convictions of mindemeanors and felonies, each admitted that he had testified under outli that he had not committed the offences of which he had been found guilty, and all made the same statement that they had never been tried under the laws of the State for any of those offences.

Some of the witnesses were asked if they could f those offences. Some of the witnesses were asked if they could

account for their conviction in view of their as-sertions of innocence. This was with the evi-

dent intention to get an admission that their cases were not dismissed because they lacked a "pull at headquarters." Some of the witnesses expressed a desire to repeat for the benefit of the committee their defences, but a majority of them, seeing that their companions on the standfared best who talked least, gave brief and categorical anawors and volunteered nothing.

At 3 o'clock the committee intimated that shey had seen as much of the show as they hought was necessary, and that placing the records in evidence would answer the same purpose as sitting all night and hearing all the testimony, so at that hour an adjournment was taken until this morning, and a majority of the finety, who had not come under Mr. Mose's tender manipulation, were informed that they need not return.

DUNN'S VERSION OF THE LUCAS CLUBBING. DUNN'S VERSION OF THE LUCAS CLUBBING.
Superintendent Byrnes has ordered an investigation of the alleged clubbling of Thomas Lucas of 71 King street, who was arrested on Sunday night last charged with assaulting Policeman Bernard Junn of the Macdougal street station, and attempting to rescue a prisoner. When Lucas was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court on Monday, he complained that Policeman Dunn had clubbed him without cause. Dunn's story was that while he was on his way to the station house with a bartesider named Harry Curtis, whom he had arrested for violating the Excise law on Sunday night, Lucas and Daniel McHugh assaulted him and tried to rescue the prisoner. In self-defence, he said, he had to use his billy. He succeeded in arresting both Lucas and McHugh, and Judge Voorhis held them for trial.

He Is Discharged By Mr. Jerome's Advice

The examination of Michael J. Reardon, charged with feloniously assaulting George Appo, and that of Appo on the charge of attempting to kill himself, both came up in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Lawyer Jerome, who appeared for Appo, asked that the latter charge be taken up first, but Justice Ryan said that Reardon was accused of committing a grave crime and in justice he should be heard. "I want it understood," said Mr. Jerome.

that I do not appear in this case." "Then we will have to take Appo's simple statement in the affidavit that Reardon stabbed him in the neck at the North River saloon last Friday," said Justice Ryan.

Appo testified, in reply to Mr. Moss's crossexamination, that he first met Reardon last December. On Friday he saw Reardon in a saloon at Liberty and West streets. They had a drink and went to Pettit's saloon, at 101 West street. Just then Mr. Jerome whispered to Appo, and Lawyer Moss cried out: "I object to Mr. Jerome's talking to that man. He says he

"I am here to look to the interests of my client," replied Mr. Jerome. "But if you want to know what he said, why, he simply told me that all these bartenders and witnesses form a sort of green-goods clique."

Mr. Moss asked:
"What time did you get to the North River Hotel?"

Mr. Moss asked;
"What time did you get to the North River Hotel?"
"At about—"
"Wait!" cried Lawyer Jerome. "My client is charged with a felony. I advise him not to answer any further questions on the ground that it would tend to incriminate him."
Thereafter Appo refused to answer questions. Mr. Jerome produced no witnesses, and after some formal testimony by police officers the case for the prosecution was closed. About afteen witnesses were present for Reardon. Policeman Thomas Coleman had been sent to watch Appo at the Chambers Street Hospital.
"I asked Appo," he said, "If Reardon cut him, and he replied, 'No, Reardon is a good fellow. He told de the next day that he had cut himself, and that he wished he was dead."
Appo raised his hand and cried: "I want to charge that man with perjury. He lies." "Be quiet," said Lawyer Jerome, selzing both of Appo's hands. "But he is a perjurer," cried Appo.
Frederick Baer, proprietor of the North River Hotel, testified that Reardon and Appo were noisy, and that Reardon refused to drink with Appo because, he said, Appo was not on the level. "Well," said Appo, "If you don't think I'm on the level it's no use for me to live any longer." He drew a knife and would have cut his throat, but Reardon grasped his arm. They struggled out of the saloon and back again, and Raer saw that Appo had been cut.
William Treanor of Jersey City corroborated Haer.
Justice Ryan did not care to hear any other

Haer.

Justice Ryan did not care to hear any other Justice Ryan did not care to hear any other witnesses. As no evidence had been produced to corroborate Appo's affidavit, Reardon was discharged. Lawyer Moss said he would charged Appo with perjury for making the complaint. The charge against Appo of attempting to kill himself was postponed until next Monday afternoon, at Mr. Jerome's request, and Appo was paroled in his counsel's custody. He went from the court to Mr. Goff's office.

The Civil Service Reformers Would Make the Examiners Lords of All.

A communication from the Civil Service Reform Association's Committee on Civil Service Examinations was presented at the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, calling attention to a letter addressed by the same body to the Municipal Supervisory Civil closed, and asking the Board's assistance in promotion in the department. It also requested

The accompanying letter to the Supervisory Board recited that "the testimony taken before the Senate investigating committee relative to appointments and promotions in the department stablishes the fact that in many instances such appointments and promotions are made for reasons other than those of merit and fitness, and not, therefore, in accordance with the letter and not, therefore, in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Civil Service law." It then quoted Superintendent Hyrnes's report of Sept. 6, that the present system is demoralizing to the force, and says that the detective service, in which alone merit and fitness are the requisites for promotion, "shows the improvement that could be made in the force in general were it conducted on the same basis."

The letter goes on to say that it is openly charged, and that the charge is "publicly credited," that in many instances the payment of money for places prevails, and that the civil service rules do not hinder such practices. The committee thinks that the rules could be revised and urges that the matter receive immediate attention.

vised and urges that the matter receive immediate attention.

The remedy the committee recommends is, taking away altogether such little option as the rules now leave to the "appointing officers," and making appointments depend absolutely on the degree of "merit" shown in the civil service examinations. The committee are C. W. Watson, A. R. MacDonough, Alfred Bishop Mason, and Seth E. S. Terry.

Regarding these letters President Martin said that if the suggestions were adopted the Police Board would have no power over promotion at all. The power would be transferred to the examiners. He didn't believe that would work well.

aminers. He didn't believe that would work well.
"It seems to me," said Commissioner Sheehan, "that the writers of this communication in speaking of the detective service do not know what they are talking about. It is the worst feature of the department. But as it is the Commissioner have very little discretion in the matter of promotions. We have to select from the names sent us."

The chief clerk was directed to advise the committee of the willingness of the Board to confer with it.

POLICE PROSECUTIONS.

The District Attorney Will Not Act Except

Upon Formal Complaints. Foreman Edward Van Vojkenburg of the Grand Jury, Superintendent Byrnes, and Dis-trict Attorney Fellows conferred yesterday morning for nearly an hour. After the conference the three refused, separately, to tell what had been discussed by them. It is understood, however, that the conference related to the sub-mission to the Grand Jury of complaints against the policemen who have been accused before the Lexow committee. Later in the day Dis-

trict Attorney Fellows said:
"I de not propose to lay any charges before
the Grand Jury, unless they are called to my the Grand Jury, unless they are called to my attention by some reaponsible person. The Board of Police Commissioners are the proper persons to bring the charges to the attention of the Grand Jury. I cannot do so, because I am not aware officially that any charges have been made. If the Grand Jury decide to take the subject up I will, of course, subpects any witness that they may desire. Any person who desires to prefer charges before the Grand Jury must submit them in the proper form, in the form of affidavits. It may be remembered that the counsel of the Lerow Committee were at one time said to be of the opinion that criminal prosecutions growing ought cases before the committee would embarrais the committee's work.

Beat His Wife for Spoiling His Saicide PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 2.-Ellaworth Hupp, a well-to-do farmer, quarrelled with his Hupp, a well-to-do farmer, quarrelied with his wife yesterday and left the house. Half an hour later Mrs. Hupp found him hanging by the neck to a tree. She cut him down, and after working over him a long time succeeded in reviving him. When Hupp recovered somewhat he took the severed rope and beat the woman nearly to death, and then fell exhausted.

If You Need

CONVICTED THEIR FATHER.

DRAMATIC TESTIMONY OF EDWARD BULL'S FOUR CHILDREN.

A good medicine to purify your blood, give nerve strength, and build up your entire system, before the advance of chill winds, cold storms, and winter's killing frosts, get Three of Them Haw Him Marder Their Mother After Threatening to De So-They Do Not Call Him Father in Court. but Refer to Him as "He" and Point at Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, and build you up as nothing else can possibly do. Hood's Barsaparilla prevents sickness by making pure blood. Him with Accusing Fingers-The Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree a Surprise to Judge L'Aippincott.

An undersized wreich with a face as mean as ever bore the mark of Cain was set, to the New Jersey State prison yesterday for twenty years with the regrets of Judge Lippincott that his journey was not to the gallows. The man was Edward Bull. He had murdered his wife in the presence of three of their four children and then had cut his own throat. There was no doubt of his guilt. His own children, forgetting that he was their father, remembering only the love they bore their mother, told the story that it was supposed would hang him.

ese fleet was sighted on Sept. 28 10 miles off Shan hai Kwan, about 200 miles from Pekin. The fact has already been published that "On Buil's children are 16, 14, 11 and 9 years of age. His wife was 40. He is 42. He is an A Central News despatch from Shanghai says many influential Chinese have given expression Englishman, and from all that came out on his trial was evidently one of those who believed in the husband's right to thrash his wife. Mrs. Bull was a pretty and prepossessing woman. She was a blonde. The four children all take after her. They have yellow hair and blue eyes Chinese residents of Mukden are removing their and handsome faces. Two are boys and two girls. The family lived in Kearney, a suburb of It is now announced that Li Hung Chang will Newark. On May 25 last Bull got drunk and The Star prints a despatch from Shanghal ursed and abused his wife. Finally he threw her on a bed, and, falling upon her, he bent her severed it from her body. Then he called his

"Come, Sally, come kiss papa before he dies."
"She shall not, you murderer," cried Teddy,
who is eleven. "You killed my mamma." Then Bull drew the razor across his throat but not with the strength needed to end his

der-in-Chief of the Manchu levies, except those of the Kirin division, the commander of which which is a Tartar General. The other general officers are commanded to obey all orders of Gen. Sung under pain of death.

The correspondent in Tokio of the Central News telegraphs that the Japanese are moving north from Pins-Yang. They report that they have not sighted the enemy, but have found a large quantity of arms and animunition which had been abandoned by the Chinese, many of whom had been killed by the Coreans.

All the villages and farm buildings from Lusan, on the route of the troops, have been burned and the cultivated land has been laid waste. Bull was arrested. His trial was begun in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Jersey City, on Monday. He had asked but once after his ar rest to see any of his children. That was when he sent for his eldest daughter, Phoebe. When Lusan, on the route of the troops, have been burned and the cultivated land has been laid waste.

Six hundred Corean rebels were met by twenty-five Japanese engineers at Win-Ching and were immediately dispersed and fied, leaving their matchlocks and spears behind them. Many of the rebels were wounded, but there were no casualities among the Japanese.

The Shanghal currespondent of the Central News telegraphs: "There is no sign in Tientsin that Li Hung Chang's power is waning. His audiences are as well attended as they ever were. He has several thousand well-armed and regularly paid troops, who protect visiting Europeans. Much anxiety is felt for the foreign residents, as the populace is behaving insolently and becoming unusually threatening. The removal of the treasure and archives from Mukden has made a bad impression, being regarded as a display of weakness."

The Westminster Guzette prints a despatch from Tientsin saying that it is officially announced that 5,000 Japanese troops have arrived at Possiet Bay, near the Russian frontier. [This report is probably not true. Possiet Bay is in Russian territory.]

The Central News's Tokio correspondent says that after the battle of Ping-Yang, while the Japanese soldiers were burying the dead, they found, surrounded by a heap of dead, the body of an officer very richly clad. On the body was a letter from the Chinese Government addressed to Gen. Yeh, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces in Corea. This letter, together with others from the wife of Gen. Yeh, and various documents which were aiso found on the body, fix beyond doubt the identity of the body was that of Gen. Yeh, how was supposed to have succeeded in making his escape after the complete rout of his forces by the Japanese. The body was interred with the honors due the rank of the deceased officer.

The Chinese prisoners who are being shipped to Japan are, owing to their very large number, distributed upon their arrival among the various military districts. she came to him, however, he said he didn't want her. He faced the children for the first time after the murder in the court room, when They sat on one side of the aisle away from the prisoners' pen, as he was brought into the court room handenffed to an officer. His eves royal about with an anxious look until he spied them. Then his face lit up and for a moment was wreathed in smiles. Then he caught the eye of his youngest child and was met with an unrecognizing stare. It seemed to freeze him. The first of the children to testify was the eldes daughter. She is 16 years old. She does not the night of the murder, though she did not see

"We all had supper together that night," she said, "and papa got angry and said; always hell in this house. We'll make more of it." Then he went out."

The second child. John, is 14 years old. He is a sturdy little fellow, who looked down from the witness stand at his father with a feeling of indifference that was hard to understand. He slept in the room next to the room in which his mother had been murdered. The nine-year-old

brother slept with him.
"I remember the night mamma died," he said. He [pointing at his father] came back home after he had gone out. He was in the room next to where I was with my little brother after we went to bed. He lagain pointing at his was wicked. He swore at her. We went to bed a little while. Then we woke up, and he lagain pointing at his father was swearing at her still. I heard him say, 'You are guilty, you are, 'and I heard mamma say, 'No, no; I am innocent. I swear it; and then I ran into the room. It was dark, but the moon shined through the window. Mamma cried, 'Bring a light! bring a light!' and when she did he pointing again at Bull, who seemed to sink within himself, while his face paled and his frame shock) pushed her on the bed. He threw himself on top of her, and I saw him bend her head. I saw something white flash, and then he got up."

head. I saw something white flash, and then ne got up."

Bull's eyes looked into those of the boy when this story was begun. When it came to this dramatic finish his head hung forward. His eyes looked only on the carpet, and he shrank from the accusing finger that the lad sept pointed at him.

There was almost a dead silence in the court room for a moment. The Judge and Jury looked at the boy. Prosecutor Winfield looked from one to the other and then at the prisoner, who still sat with downcast head. The Prosecutor finally broke the silence by asking whether the

one to the other and then at the prisoner, who still sat with downcast head. The Prosecutor finally broke the silence by asking whether the boy had ever heard the father threaten to kill his mother.

"Yes," said the boy, "I once heard him swear at her and say 'There's two to die in this house. She is one of them, and she won't live long."

Hy and by the Prosecutor got around to the night of the murder again, and Johnny went on and told how he had run out of the room when his father got up.

"I knew he was killing her," he said. "I knew it and I ran to the stairs and cried 'Auntie, auntie, he's murdering mamma.' I called and called, and then my uncle came. Mamma was dying thee. He ipointing again at Bull) was lying across her, and blood was running from his neck."

This was the substance of Johnny's testimony, He stuck to it in his cross-examination and did not vary an lota.

Edward, the 11-year-old boy, was called next. Just once did the wretched father glance at him. It was an appeal, but it was unanswered. Edward's story up to the point of the killing was identical with Johnny's.

"Mamma was sitting on the bed," he said. "He tand he pointed at Bull, as Johnny had done) was standing beside her. Mamma was saying; I am innocent. He swore at her. He pushed her down and then he fell upon her head. The next minute I saw the white handle of the razor in his hand. He cut her. Then he got up and called: 'Saily. Sally, kiss me before I die.' I caught hold of my little sister and I said, 'No, she shall not,' and I pulled her away. Then he cut his own throat."

There was silence again. There were tears in the eyes of a great many in the court room when the little fellow told how he had saved his sister from the touch of the murderer. Even the sown throat."

There was silence again. There were tears in the eyes of a great many in the court room when the little fellow told how he had saved his sister from the touch of the murderer. Even the grim face of the Prosecutor had of the sile and familie had been and about the high

"My poor mamma told me that little girls who didn't tell the truth would go to the bad place," she answered.

"She is a competent witness," said the Judge. "She is a competent witness," said the Judge. "We will take her testimony."

Sally was the mest valuable of all the witnesses, for she had been lying in the very bed where her mother met her doath. She told, as Edward had told, how her mother had protested innocetics of some accusation, and how he inever calling him father, but always pointing an accusing finger at him) had thrown her down, had thrown himself upon her, and had cut her throat. She told the story, and sobbed and crisd as she told it. She said:

"He wanted me to kiss him, but Teddy wouldn's let him."

"Surely," said Prosecutor Winfield when this leat story was told, "there can be no question of this man's guilt."

The defence was a mixture of accident, self-defence, insacity, and jealousy, and it opened with a brutal stab at the cidest of the children, the girl Phobe. Lawyer Gordon began with a reflection on the mother's virtue and the girl's parentage. The girl, who had been weeping quetty to herself, half rose as if she would speak, and then cank down, and, leaning her head on the shoulder of her aunt, sobbed as if her head on the shoulder of her aunt, sobbed as if her head on the shoulder of her aunt, sobbed as if her head on the shoulder of her aunt, sobbed as if her heave went to the jury at 1 o'clock yeaterday afternoon. It was after 4 o'clock when the twelve men filed back into court. Buill looking more puny and insignificant than ever, and shaking like a leaf, was brought in right after them. He was dressed all in black. He had a hack and white plaid necktia which was almost concealed by his beard. He sat Cown facing the jury. Judge Lippincotradjourned a case hey was leasing to receive the verdict.

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in the second degree "were heard.

Judge Lippincott himself looked very much surprised. He discharged the jury without thanking it, and then turning to Bull he said:

"Stand up. Bull." Bull stool up. His eyes had a glassy stare and his hands and knees shook. ourt room when the words "guilty of murder

had a glassy stare and his hands and knees shook.

"The jury has convicted you of murder in the second degree," said the Judge, "and it has treated you with a great deal of clemency, much more than was necessary or than was deserved by the facts and the law." He stopped a moment, and then went on. "You can thank your coursel for their zeal in your cause, and attribute to them, perhaps, this escape from the gallows. The facts that were proven entitled you to a conviction of murder in the first degree. The sentence of the law is that you be imprisoned at hard labor in State prison for the term of twenty years. This is the extreme limit of our power. In this case the Court feels that the imprisonment is inadequate."

Buil was hustled out of the court room, His children were not present when the verdict was rendered.

EXCISE ARRESTS FALLING OFF. Police Still Squabbling About the Anti-Spy

precinct returns at Police Headquarters vesterday showed that only eleven excise arests were made during the night before. Police officials said the saloon keepers are beginning to understand that they must comply with the law. The police will go right ahead, they say, in their efforts to enforce the law, regardless of the complications which have arisen.

These complications at Headquarters were increased by a statement made by ex-Superintendent Murray, in which he asserts that President Martin of the Board of Police interfered with the enforcement of the Excise law by ordering that policemen in plain clothes were not to be sent out to get evidence against the saloon keepers who violated the law.

The ex-Superintendent declares also that Mr. Martin said to him that many persons in the liquor business were political friends of his and that they must be protected.

President Martin said yesterday that the ex-Superintendent's recollection of the events of 1891 and 1892 in reference to this famous antispy resolution is not correct.

"He says that there were many differences between myself and Acting Superintendent Byrnes as to the meaning of the resolution." said Mr. Martin. "I say there was never a difference or a discussion on the subject.

"To show that this is true, when Superintendent Murray resigned in April, 1892. I immediately proposed to the Board the name of Inspector Byrnes for his place. If any difference existed between us I certainly would not have been so anxious to do that. In conclusion I will ask this question: "If Superintendent Hyrnes interpreted the resolution of 1801 as interfering with him in the discharge of his duties, why did he wait from the date of its passage until Sept. 6, 1894, three years afterward, before he presented the matter to the Board of Police?"

Superintendent Hyrnes declined to make any These complications at Headquarters were Board of Police?"
Superintendent Hyrnes declined to make any
reply to the statement of President Martin.
Those of the precinct police Sergeanis who
were not at Headquarters on Monday were
called to the Central Office yesterday and re-

THE STATES ISLAND FERRY.

The New Lease Not Yet Signed Attitude of the Rapid Transit Company.

The continued seclusion of John H. Starin and franchise to Staten Island, leaves the situation practically unchanged. Comptroller Fitch said esterday afternoon that Mr. Carroll had not yet completed the sale. No definite time had yet completed the sale. No definite time had been set, although Mr. Carroll said on Saturday that he would sign the lease by Tuesday. The Comptroller said that he could not pass on the question whether Mr. Carroll would be collect to run the ferry from the foot of Whitehall street or could change the New York landing. In regard to the fact that the Rapid Transit Company has issued its commutation tickets, including ferriage, for October, Frank S. Gannon, superintendent of the company, said yesterday; terday:
The tickets were issued to accommodate our

"The tickets were issued to accommodate our patrons, but we are ready to redeem every ticket if there is any dissatisfaction. We shall continue our ferry service until the lease of the franchise is executed, provided that is done within a reasonable time. After that we shall be obliged to stop running. It is true that we have a contract to carry the mails between Staten Island and New York, but the question of any alleged violation of that contract can only be considered when we shall have disconsitued the ferry service. We have taken no steps to obtain any ferry franchise to Staten Island, and the question as to what disposition we shall make of our boats remains as undecided as ever."

Howard Carroll retgraed to his home at 9 West Thirty-eighth street from Fultonville last evening. He declined to see a reporter.

TO FILL A PRESBYTERIAN PULPIT,

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 2 .- At this afternoon's session of the semi-annual meeting of the Pres-bytery of the North River, which closed to-day,

a motion, giving to the Church at Amenia
the power to invite the Rev. H. P. Wooden, a
Congregationalist belonging to the Herisshire
Association, to become its pastor, caused a
heated debate.

Upon his examination the elergyman astonished the members of the Presbytery by refusing to subscribe to certain parts of the Westminster Confession. He rejected the destrine
of preterition and the destrine that makes it a
sin for a man to marry a desceased wife's sister,
and he also declared that he did not believe in
the infallibility of the Bible. His statements,
however, were so clear and manly that the
Amenia church was empowered to call him.
The Rev. Emory A. Nelson of Freedom Plaina
was elected Moderator of the Presbytery, which
comprises the counties of Ulster, Orabac,
Dutchess, and Putnam.

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RIKER'S, 6th Ave., cor. 22d St. RAMMED BY AN OIL TANK.

THE SCHOONER EITIE H. LISTER SUNK OFF BARNEGAT.

Had the Right of Way, and Without Apprehension Naw the Tank Approach, ing, but the Tank Didn't See Reg. The three-masted centreboard schooner Ettle H. Lister, bound from this port for Wilming-ton, N. C., was off Barnegat at twilight on Monday. Her skipper, Capt. S. D. Mason, had moved the smoke of a steamship bound up the coast at about 5 o'clock. An hour later the steams of was within ten miles of the centreboarder. She was the American oil-carrier Maverick, test Rubelli, with a big oil-laden steel barge in tow bound from Philadelphia to Portland, The schooner and the tank, each keeping her course, were in sight of each other until darkness set in. Then the lights of the steamship and her tow

were in sight of each other until darkness set in, Then the lights of the steamship and her tow were visible to the men on the schooner, but the schooner's lights were invisible to the lookout on the Maverick.

The seaman on the forecastic head of the schooner saw that the tank was coming head on toward him. He reported to Capt. Mason, who ordered him to examine the Lister's lights and see if they were all right. The lookout sing out that the lights were burning brightly. The tank kept her course, and Capt. Mason, kriswing that be had the right of way, held to his. The schooner had the wind just abaft the starboard beam, with her booms well over to just, and she was plunging merrily through the swells. All hands on deck wondered why the tank did not alter her course. They though the swells. All hands on deck wondered why the swells. The lookout on the Lister ran aft at fill o'clock, when she was about ten miles east southeast of Rannegat, and reported that the tank was dead ahead. Capt. Mason took in his peril at a glance, and after ordering the man at the wheel, Edwin Andersen, to jam her and in, or to starboard, he ran forward. The prow of the tank loomed above the schooner's starboard how. The skipper shouted to the tank's Captain, "Hard-a-starboard". The warning cans too late. The tank's Captain, "Hard-a-starboard". The warning cans too late. The tank's captain, "Hard-a-starboard". The warning cans too late. The tank's captain, "Hard-a-starboard". The warning cans too late. The tank's captain, "Hard-a-starboard". The warning cans too late, the minimum and hate Robert Sharp had cone wel

main rigging. Seaman Andersen got over on the lee side of the wheel and awaited the impact.

The schooner shook as if there had been a violent explosion in her hold. Her skipper was knocked down and her mate thrown ten fest across her deck. The cook and the seaman in rigging leaded to the deck of the tank the instant the collision occurred.

For fifteen seconds, perhaps, the stem of the tank, which had penetrated the schooner's side diagonally, held there. Then there was a ripping of planking, and the tank freed herself, and, although her propeller had been reversed she swept on under her momentum, and did not come to a stop until she was 400 yards from the schooner.

While her nose still stuck in the Lister's side the skipper of the schooner heard a voice above him shout through the gloom, "Capt. Mason:" The skipper wondered what man knew him sboard the tank. He looked up and saw a form leaning over the tank's forward rail. The voice said: "I'm aboard here!" Capt. Mason reconized the voice. It belonged to his cook.

The gap in the schooner's side was almost big enough to run a trolley car through. The sea rushed in, and, simultaneously, the skipper dived down into the cabin for his coat and vest, containing all the money he had in the world and his gold watch. The water was a foot deep when he grabbed both garments and made for the deck. The mate also ventured into the cabin, but the water was so deep that he had time only to pick up his oliskins and his rubber boots, which happened to be the first things within reach. All hands then rushed at and lowered the vany from the stern davits. They had just cleared the schooner, when she settled by the stern and sank with a aplurge in four-teen fathoms. The skipper and his men rowed

had just cleared the schooner, when she settled by the stern and sank with a splurge in four-teen fathoms. The skipper and his men rowd to the tank, boarded her, and then hauled up their yawl.

The mishap from the moment the tank struck the schooner until she sank to her crosstress occupied less than three minutes. All that the crew saved was, in a time-honored phrase of the sea, "what they stood in." The schooner was owned by John W. Hall of Frederika, Peland was valued at \$13,000. S. C. Evans & Co. the shippers of her cargo of sait and bagging, say it was worth about \$7,000. The Chapman Wrecking Company will try to raise the schooner. The Maverick brought the Captain and crew of the Lister to this port yesterday. Barring the bending of a few bow plates, the Maverick was undamaged.

BELLE HENNING'S MARRIAGE

It Was Secret, but Now Everything Has Turned Out Happily.

The news that Belle Henning, the pretty seventeen-year-old daughter of Charles B Hen-ning of 12314 Union street, Jersey City, has been a bride since the 6th of September leaked out yesterday. The bridegroom is Edmund Haller Culver of 22 Virginia avenue. The couple thought it advisable to elope, but if they had known at

it advisable to clope, but if they had known as much then as they do now they might have had a brilliant wedding. Culver had been visiting the young woman for several months, and frequently took her out for a walk in the events. On the night of Sept. 6 they remained on unit a later hour then usual.

There was something about the girl's appearance when she returned home that aroused her mother's suspicions and she asked her if she had been getting married. Belle answered that she had not, but her mother's suspicions were not allayed.

After a week or two she confessed that she was married and then waited for the storm of indignation she expected would fall upon her. The storm, however, like the recent hurricase predicted by Farmer Dunn, never came, list mother gave her a maternal blessing; her father added a pair of diamonds carrings and a \$500 check to his blessing, and the young hubbed was invited to make his home at his bride house. His parents had no fault to find with the match, and there was a general era of 502 plness all around.

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